

HYPERTENSION—The First Hahnemann Symposium on Hypertensive Disease—Edited by John H. Moyer, M.D., Professor and Chairman of the Department of Medicine, Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital. W. B. Saunders Company, Philadelphia, 1959. 790 pages, 77 figures, \$5.75.

This is a first rate symposium held in December 1958 by many acknowledged masters in the field. The book covers certain major headings: Part I is the "Pathology and Clinical Aspects of Hypertension"; Part II is the "Basic Concepts of the Etiology of Hypertension"; Part III is the "Pharmacology of Hypertension and the Use of Sympathetic Blocking Agents"; Part IV concerns the "Role of Salt and Diuretics in the Therapy of Hypertension," as well as a discussion of special problems in the therapy of hypertension; and Part V is the "Surgical Approach to Hypertension," as well as a discussion of effective therapy on prognosis in patients with hypertension.

One of the striking features of the book is that each individual contributor summarizes work in his particular pertinent field in very succinct fashion, and concludes with a detailed and up-to-date bibliography. The bibliography at the end of each discussion is the most up to date that the reviewer has seen anywhere. The book is also lavishly illustrated, and at the end of each major section, the participants in the symposium have a free discussion during which the controversial points are threshed out. Each discussion is led by a moderator who pinpoints the pertinent questions.

While the book does not have the coordinated feeling of the texts written by a single individual such as Pickering or Smirk, it presents a broadly based discussion of the current situation in hypertension from many points of view. The editor and the publishers are to be complimented on the speed with which the book has been put together since the papers were presented in 1958, and the book was marketed in May, 1959. References of publications in 1958 and even 1959 are included, indicating that this book is the last word in its field. It can be highly recommended to anyone interested in hypertension. The clinician will find details of therapy; the physiologist will find an adequate discussion of the physiological changes in the section of the "Basic Concepts of Etiology"; the pharmacologist will find ample discussion of the mechanism of action of drugs, and the pathologist will find a good discussion of pyelonephritis, and the pathology of the kidney and adrenal glands. The one subject which is only minimally discussed concerns the psychological factors in hypertension. There is one excellent chapter by Mills on hypertension and stress occupying 10 pages, but this is all the space that is given in a book of over 700 pages. The other criticism might be that there is no discussion of the central nervous system in hypertension, with particular reference to the cortex and hypothalamus. With these two relatively minor defects, the book can be heartily recommended.

MAURICE SOKOLOW, M.D.

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THE SYMPTOM AS COMMUNICATION IN SCHIZOPHRENIA—Editor, Lieutenant Colonel Kenneth L. Artiss, M.C., Division of Neuropsychiatry, Walter Reed Army Institute of Research, Washington, D. C. Grune & Stratton, New York, 1959. 233 pages, \$5.75.

This monograph is a report of research done by workers in the Army under the Division of Neuropsychiatry of the Institute of Research in collaboration with the Department of Psychiatry of the Hospital of Walter Reed Army Medical Center.

As stated in an excellent introduction by Rioch, there were two major objectives of the study. The first was an "... investigation of the principle and effectiveness of milieu therapy in an Army hospital for patients suffering

their first psychotic (schizophrenic) episode." The second objective was a study of the course of the schizophrenic illness of the patients involved in the project. This included a study of the family background, precipitating factors, the setting in which the illness became manifest, the therapy and follow-up studies on those patients that returned to duty. In addition to the introduction, the book is made up of seven chapters by the several authors under the editorship of Lieutenant Colonel Kenneth L. Artiss.

In the first chapter Dr. Artiss outlines the general theoretical position of the study. In this he describes the study as a behavioral science study in which use is made of the interdisciplinary approach involving psychiatry, social work, sociology and anthropology. He describes the model which was gradually evolved, consisting principally of the idea of a transaction between a patient and a group. It is the opinion of the authors that viewed in terms of this model, their studies indicate that young schizophrenic patients developed symptoms designed to release them from the group. Further, their studies indicate that the element of status in the group tended to provoke the symptoms in the patients. The essence of the communication in the patient's statement is stated as "I am weak and ineffectual" and that this appears to be set up in order to protect a phantasy of omnipotence in the patient.

Artiss points out that the work is based on a broad background of psychoanalytic thinking in addition to the special approaches of Reich, Alexander, Adolph Meyer and Harry Stack Sullivan.

In the introductory chapter the author gives an extremely interesting discussion of the Army as a cultural subgroup, together with other material. In the other chapters of the book are included material describing the collection of the data and the methodology. There is an excellent description of the breakdown of the schizophrenic during the training, followed by a study of the patient in therapy. Included also is a description of the study of the family background.

The book is recommended to psychiatrists and to physicians who have an interest in schizophrenia and research on that subject. The material included in the book represents an excellent representation of an attempt to investigate the problem of schizophrenia as it arises in this special situation and as it is viewed by workers in several disciplines.

CHARLES W. TIDD, M.D.

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CASE HISTORIES IN HYPNOTHERAPY—Arnold Furst and Lester T. Kashiwa, M.D. The Geni Publishing Company, Los Angeles, California. Distributed by AAA Publishing Co., 345 "I" Street, San Bernardino, 1959. 163 pages, \$10.

There seems to be a superfluity of books on hypnotherapy in the literature these days and this latest one has, in the opinion of the reviewer, all the defects of the antecedent ones.

On the positive side the book describes, in a clear and concise manner, a variety of techniques of induction and other technical aspects of hypnosis which are equally well described in an abundance of other sources. The authors appear to have little interest in the theoretical aspects or implications of hypnosis and are generally sanguine and naive with regard to both their comprehension of the phenomenon of the hypnotic process and their gross underestimation of the dangers and contraindications of hypnotic work. In the book a scant page and a half of cursory material is devoted to the latter.

It is the decided opinion of this reviewer that a detailed, comprehensive knowledge of personality structure and psychodynamics is essential if one is to practice hypnosis with-